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# THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

5 MAY 1951

The Official Organ of  
**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON  
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

Edited by

**FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.**

*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*

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# BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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Volume 2, Part 5 (pp. 129-160)

4th May 1951

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## NOTICES PRESCRIBED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY

The following notices are given in pursuance of decisions taken, on the recommendation of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 51-56, 57-59), by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **5** : 5-13, 131).

### **(a) Date of commencement by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of voting on applications published in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature"**

NOTICE is hereby given that normally the International Commission will start to vote upon applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* on the expiry of a period of six calendar months from the date of publication in the *Bulletin* of the applications in question. Any specialist who may desire to comment upon any of the applications published in the present Part (vol. 2, Part 5) of the *Bulletin* is accordingly invited to do so in writing to the Secretary to the Commission as quickly as possible and, in any case, in sufficient time to enable the communication in question to reach the Secretariat of the Commission before the expiry of the six-month period referred to above.

**Notices prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology** (*continued*)**(b) Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in certain cases**

**1.** NOTICE is hereby given that the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers, is involved in applications published in the present Part of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in relation to the following names :—

- (1) *Titania* Meigen, 1800, and *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) and associated family names (Z.N.(S.)197).
- (2) *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800, and *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802-1803] (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) and associated family names (Z.N.(S.)221).
- (3) *Tendipes* Meigen, 1800, and *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) and associated family names (Z.N.(S.)469).
- (4) *Philia* Meigen, 1800, and *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) (Z.N.(S.)498).
- (5) *Tylos* Meigen, 1800, and *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera) and associated family names (Z.N.(S.)501).

**2.** Comments received in sufficient time will be published in the *Bulletin*; other comments, provided that they are received within the prescribed period of six calendar months from the date of publication of the present Part will be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at the time of commencement of voting on the application concerned.

**3.** In accordance with the arrangement agreed upon at the Session held by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris in 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 56) corresponding Notices have been sent to the journals "Nature" and "Science."

FRANCIS HEMMING,

*Secretary to the International Commission on  
Zoological Nomenclature.*

Secretariat of the  
International Commission on  
Zoological Nomenclature,  
28, Park Village East, Regent's Park,  
LONDON, N.W.1, England.  
24th April 1951.

**REPORT ON THE PROCEDURE PROPOSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE TO PUT AN END TO THE CONFUSION IN THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE ORDER DIPTERA (CLASS INSECTA) RESULTING FROM THE CONTROVERSY REGARDING THE GENERIC NAMES PUBLISHED BY MEIGEN IN 1800 IN HIS "NOUVELLE CLASSIFICATION DES MOUCHES À DEUX AILES": FIRST INSTALMENT OF APPLICATIONS**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)191)

At their Session held in Paris in July, 1948 (Paris Session, 14th Meeting, Conclusion 44) (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 552-558), the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature had under consideration the continued state of confusion in the generic nomenclature of the Order Diptera (Class Insecta) arising in part out of the difficulty of determining what species should be regarded as being the type species of the genera established by Meigen (J.G.) in 1800 in his *Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à deux Ailes*, and in part out of the reluctance of some workers to accept the generic names in question.

2. The first of these difficulties was due, it was recognised, to the ambiguities of the ruling given in *Opinion* 46 in regard to the method to be adopted in determining the type species of genera, the names of which were published without any included species being cited by name. Accordingly, when considering the incorporation in the *Règles* of the rulings given in previously published *Opinions*, the Commission gave particular attention to the foregoing subject when they came to consider *Opinion* 46. Their object was to secure a procedure which could be readily applied and which was not marred by the self-contradictory features which had led to such great difficulties in applying the decision given in the foregoing *Opinion*. As will be seen from the *Official Record of the Proceedings of the Commission at its Paris Session* (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4**: 159-160, 346), the Commission agreed to recommend to the Congress, and the Congress approved, that in place of the provisions specified in *Opinion* 46 there should be inserted in the *Règles* a provision making it clear that, where, prior to 1st January, 1931, a generic name was published for a genus established (a) with an indication, definition or description, but (b) with no nominal species distinctly referred to it, the first nominal species referred to the genus by the same or another author is, or are, to be regarded as the sole originally included species and therefore that, where that author did not himself either designate or indicate that species or one of those species as the type species of the genus, the species in question are alone eligible for selection as the type species of that genus. It will be seen at once that the main feature of the foregoing provision lies in the substitution of a purely objective criterion for determining the type species of a genus established without cited included species for the subjective provision included in *Opinion*

46 that, in order that a species included by a later author may be eligible for selection as the type species of such a genus, that species must be capable of being "recognized from the original generic publication," a provision that could never lead to absolute finality for a type selection made for such a genus; moreover, the decision taken in Paris eliminates (as already noted) the contradiction between the provision quoted above and the later provision in *Opinion* 46 that "the first species published in connection with the genus becomes *ipso facto* the type." Thus under the decision taken in this matter by the Commission and the Congress in Paris, the major part of the area in dispute in regard to the generic names published by Meigen in 1800, disappears altogether. Under the Paris decision, all that it is necessary to do to ascertain the type species of any given generic name published by Meigen in 1800, is to examine Hendel's paper of 1908, and the immediately following literature and to ascertain therefrom what species was first included in the genus in question; if a species was then selected as the type species, that selection is to be accepted under the *Règles*, while if two or more species were then placed in the genus and none was selected as the type species, it is necessary only to ascertain which of those species was the first to be subsequently so selected.

3. While therefore there is no longer any technical difficulty in determining the type species of the Meigen (1800) genera, there remains the difficulty created by the reluctance felt by many dipterists to discard long-established and well known generic names published by Meigen in 1803 in favour of the "1800" names unearthed by Hendel in 1908. It appeared evident to the Commission, when it considered this matter in Paris, that the only means of putting an end to this long-drawn-out controversy would be by considering each of the rival pairs of names in turn and, having done so, in the light of representations submitted by specialists, to place on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* whichever name appeared to have the greater following and on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* the name which had the lesser following (the plenary powers being used to such extent as might be necessary for the foregoing purpose). The Commission further agreed that the decisions to be taken on these disputed Meigen names should be taken "on the basis of all available information relating to the degree of confusion to which the stabilisation or, as the case might be, the suppression of the Meigen (1800) names concerned would be likely to give rise and, in particular, of data regarding the relative use (i) in systematic literature, (ii) in the literature of applied biology, and (iii) in routine identifications carried out by entomological institutions, of the Meigen (1800) names in question and the corresponding Meigen (1803) or other names, in successive recent periods."

4. It was the hope of the Commission that the foregoing procedure would provide a fair and equitable basis for putting an end to the present state of confusion in dipterological literature, and the Commission agreed therefore to take all practicable steps to promote the submission of applications designed to secure a decision regarding the names to be accepted for the genera in question; the Commission decided further to reach decisions as rapidly as possible on applications so submitted. Already by the time of the Paris

Congress, two applications had been received by the Commission relating to generic names published by Meigen in 1800. The first of these applications (Z.N.(S.)197) was submitted by Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.) and was designed to secure the validation, under the plenary powers, of the name *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803, by the suppression of the earlier name *Titania* Meigen, 1800; the second (Z.N.(S.)221), which was received from Mr. William F. Rapp, Jr. (then of the Department of Entomology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.), was concerned to secure a similar validation of the name *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802-1803], by the suppression of the earlier name *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800. During the last two and a half years three further applications have been received in regard to Meigen names. These are: (1) an application (Z.N.(S.)469) received from Dr. John Smart (Cambridge University) for the use by the International Commission of its plenary powers to validate *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803, by suppressing *Tendipes* Meigen, 1800; (2) an application (Z.N.(S.)498) received from Professor D. Elmo. Hardy (University of Hawaii) for the addition of the name *Philia* Meigen, 1800, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*; (3) an application (Z.N.(S.)501) received from Professor Martin L. Aczél (University of Tucuman, Argentina) for the addition of the name *Tylos* Meigen, 1800, to the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, and a counter-application received from Dr. John Smart for the use by the International Commission of its plenary powers to suppress the foregoing generic name and to validate the name *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803. In accordance with the decision taken by the Commission at its Paris Session, this group of applications was among the first to be sent to the printer for publication in Volume 2 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*.

5. As will be seen from the decision taken in Paris in regard to the procedure to be followed in this matter, the International Commission is most anxious to assist in securing settlements regarding the names to be used for these genera on whatever basis may be found to command the widest measure of support and is therefore calculated to put an end to confusion and to restore uniformity of practice.

APPLICATION FOR THE USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO  
VALIDATE THE GENERIC NAME "CHLOROPS" MEIGEN, 1803  
(CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By C. W. SABROSKY

(United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and  
Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)197)

The name *Titania* Meigen is one of the disputed names of Meigen, 1800, declared available in *Opinions* 28 and 152. (For facsimile, see 1945, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1**: 155-156). Hendel (1908, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, **58**: 63) who resurrected the Meigen 1800 paper, stated that *Titania* was equal to *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803, and he was followed in this by Coquillett (1910, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* **37**: 499-647) and Stone (1941, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **34**: 415).

Except for mere mention in a few lists, and in general papers such as those of Hendel and Stone, the name *Titania* has never been applied in any taxonomic work on the CHLOROPIDAE in the 145 years since its appearance. The name *Chlorops*, on the other hand, has been used constantly since 1803 for a great number of species in every faunal region of the world, and has given its name to the family CHLOROPIDAE. Change of the name to *Titania* would be confusing, undesirable and, in view of the patent error involved, as explained below, particularly inappropriate.

The type species of *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803, is considered by the writer to be *Chlorops pumilionis* (Bjerkander 1778) (= *Musca pumilionis* Bjerkander, 1778), by selection by Westwood (1840), although most workers have cited the selection of *Chlorops laeta* Meigen, 1830, by Coquillett (1910). The discussion of this question is presented by Sabrosky (1941, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **34**: 735-765). (For an extract from this paper, see Annexe 1.)

#### HISTORY OF THE NAME *TITANIA* MEIGEN

Meigen, 1800: *Titania* erected. "7 espèces," none mentioned by name.

Hendel, 1908(: 63): *Titania*, 1800 = *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803.

Coquillett, 1910 (*Proc. U. S. nat. Mus.* **37**): *Titania* = *Chlorops*; type species of both, *Chlorops laeta* Meigen.

Hendel, 1910 (*Wien ent. Ztg.* **29**: 312): suggested that *Titania* was more like *Gaurax* than *Chlorops* (two quite different genera, in different subfamilies !)

Duda, 1933 (*Chloropidae*, in "Die Fliegen der palaearktischen Region," *Lfg.* **70**: 147): used *Chlorops*.

Stone (1941, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.*, **34**: 415): *Titania* recognized, with *Chlorops* as synonym. Type species, *Chlorops laeta* Meigen,

Sabrosky (1941): *Chlorops* recognized. *Titania* a genus *dubium*, on zoological grounds. (For an extract from this paper, see Annexe 2.)

*Titania* Meigen, 1800 versus *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803.

Hendel (1908:63) stated that these names applied to the same genus. The writer believes that this is an untenable position zoologically, for the following reasons:—

- (1) The description of *Titania* will not apply to a single species of *Chlorops*. Hendel (1910) quickly saw his error and his 1908 reference must have been ill-considered.
- (2) There is no basis whatsoever for associating the brief descriptions of *Titania* Meigen, 1800, and *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803. The former was said to have an oblong, obtuse distal antennal segment, with a bearded arista (which fits no *Chlorops*!); the latter, an almost circular segment with naked arista.
- (3) Assuming that the group represented by the name *Titania* Meigen, 1800, appeared somewhere in Meigen's 1803 paper, a comparison of the descriptions shows that there is only one which is almost identical (*Chamaemyia*), and it is strange indeed that Hendel did not notice it. The three descriptions can be compared as follows:—

| <i>Chlorops</i> Meigen, 1803                                                                                                                                                         | <i>Titania</i> Meigen, 1800                                                                                                           | <i>Chamaemyia</i> Meigen, 1803                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Die Fühlhörner zweigliederig<br>das vorderste Glied fast<br>kreisrund, flach<br>mit naktkter Borste an der<br>Wurzel<br>Die Stirne breit, ungestreift<br>Der Hinterleib flach, nakkt | Antennes à deux articulations<br>la seconde oblongue, obtuse<br>garnie à la base d'un poil barbu<br>Front large<br>Corps glabre, plat | Die Fühlhörner senkrecht,<br>zweigliederig<br>das vorderste Glied länglich,<br>flach<br>mit einer haarigen Borste an<br>der Wurzel<br>Die Stirne breit, ungestreift<br>Der Hinterleib feinhaarig oder<br>nakkt |
| Die Flügel parallel                                                                                                                                                                  | Ailes croisées                                                                                                                        | Die Flügel parallel                                                                                                                                                                                            |

It is obvious that the non-essential details are alike for the three; in the only critical points given, *Chlorops* and *Titania* are dissimilar, but *Titania* and *Chamaemyia* are the same. The two new points in the 1803 description ("senkrecht" antennae and "ungestreift" front) were applied to several genera in the 1803 paper but not in the 1800 paper, and thus were characters that Meigen added apparently as the result of later study. Even though it would appear that a mistake was made, it would certainly serve no good purpose even to consider replacing *Chamaemyia*, nor would any good result from overthrowing the properly established and well-known *Chlorops*.

Therefore, (1) because the name *Titania* has never been applied in the entire literature on CHLOROPIDAE;

- (2) because its adoption would overthrow a long established name for

a large and cosmopolitan genus used as the root of the family name ;  
and

- (3) because the name *Titania* was patently associated with the wrong genus of Meigen 1803.

It is respectfully requested that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :

- (i) acting in virtue of their plenary powers should suspend the *Règles* and :
  - (a) suppress the name *Titania* Meigen, 1800, for all purposes other than Article 34 ;
  - (b) validate the name *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803, and
  - (c) designate *Musca pumilionis* Bjerkander, 1778, as the type species of *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803 ;
- (ii) place the name *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803, with the above species as type species, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*.

### Annexe 1.

Extract from a paper by Sabrosky (C.W.), 1941, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **34** : 740

*Chlorops* Meigen, 1803, Mag. f. Insekt. (Illiger) **2**, p. 278. No species. 1830, Syst. Berschr., **6**, p. 140. Sixty species. Type, *Chlorops pumilionis* (Bjerkander) (= *Musca pumilionis* Bjerkander 1778) as *Chlorops lineata* Fabricius, the twenty-first species. (By designation by Westwood, 1840, p. 147, referred to in error as "*C. pumilionis* L."). Synonyms : *Oscinis* Latreille, 1804 (isogenotypic). *Cotilea* Lioy, 1864.

For many years, *Chlorops* and *Oscinis* were regarded as synonymous. In his studies of the Palaearctic Chloropidae, however, Duda (1933) separated them on the character of the haired vs. bare mesopleura of what he regarded as their respective genotypes. The controversy affects the generic name of hundreds of species in all faunal regions.

Coquillett (1910), Malloch (1913, 1931, 1938), Duda (1933) and others have accepted *Chlorops laeta* Meigen as the genotype of *Chlorops*, by designation of Rondani (1856, p. 125). They have overlooked the prior designation by Westwood (1840) cited above. Under the Code (*Opinion* 71) Westwood's designations are available if the species were originally included. The species in question *C. pumilionis*, was included by Meigen in the synonymy of *C. lineata* (Fabricius), and was also represented in Meigen (1830) by the synonymous names, *C. nasuta* Schrank, the fifth species, and *C. taeniopus* Meigen, the ninth species. The present synonymy as accepted by Duda (1935, p. 192) is as follows :

*Chlorops pumilionis* Bjerkander, 1778 (*Musca*)  
= *Musca lineata* Fabricius, 1781.

= *Musca nasuta* Schrank, 1781.

= *Chlorops taeniopus* Meigen, 1830.

It is true that Westwood credited *pumilionis* to Linnaeus on p. 147, but this is an apparent lapse, for in other parts of his work (e.g. on p. 574) he, discussed the species and referred to it properly as of Bjerkander, 1778.

Since *Chlorops* and *Oscinis* are found to have the same species as genotypes, the latter name must fall as an absolute synonym. Of recent workers, both Balachowsky and Mesnil (1935, *Les Insectes nuisibles aux plantes cultivées*, I, p. 935) and Collin (1939, *Ent. Monthly Mag.*, LXXV, p. 152) have recognized this fact. *Chlorops* in the sense of Duda (including species with hairs on the mesopleura, as in *laeta*) is thus left without a name. No name will be proposed here, however, because the validity of the grouping is doubtful. Collin (1939, loc. cit.) comments that "Duda's character for the subdivision of the genus *Chlorops* does not hold good in all specimens."

## Annexe 2.

Extract from a paper by Sabrosky (C.W.), 1941, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **34** : 747-748.

*Titania* Meigen, 1800, *Nouvelle Classification*, p. 35. No species. Genus *dubium*.

Many authors (e.g. Hendel, 1908; Coquillett, 1910) have regarded *Titania* 1800 as identical with *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803, but Hendel (1910, *Wien. Ent. Zeit.*, XXIX, p. 312) suggested that it might be *Gaurax*. From the brief description ("la seconde [antennal segment] oblongue"), it seems not to be *Chlorops* s.str. and probably not *Gaurax*. Since the guesses include two such distinct genera in opposite subfamilies, it seems futile as well as dangerous to try to place the name. If we follow the dictum that "no species is available as genotype unless it can be recognized from the original generic publication" (*Opinion* 46), the name *Titania* can never be used, for the description is unrecognizable as it stands.

Under the rule of the first reviser, we should probably have to accept the action of Hendel, 1908 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* LVIII, p. 63), who stated that *Chlorops* = *Titania*. The genotype of *Chlorops* would thereupon become *ipso facto* the genotype of *Titania* (Article 30, II, f) and the name *Chlorops* would fall as an isogenotypic synonym. Hendel's association of generic names was based in large part upon a comparison of the wording of the generic descriptions in the 1800 and 1803 papers. However, when we compare the descriptions of *Chlorops* and *Titania*, it is difficult to understand how Hendel reconciled them. Under *Titania*, Meigen wrote: "Antennes à deux articulations: la seconde oblongue, obtuse, garnie à la base d'un poil barbu" (a bearded bristle). The description of *Chlorops* 1803 on the other hand is as follows: "Die Fühlhörner zweigliederig: das Vorderste Glied fast kreisrund, flach, mit nackter Borste an der Wurzel." The error of associating a genus

having an oblong distal antennal segment and plumose arista with one having a rounded antennal segment and naked arista was later recognized by Hendel himself (190, op. cit.), when he suggested that *Titania* was more like *Gaurax*. Actually there is little evidence that it is even a Chloropid. The safest course is to regard it as unrecognizable and a *genus dubium*.

**ON DR. C. W. SABROSKY'S PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE  
GENERIC NAMES "TITANIA" MEIGEN, 1800, AND "CHLOROPS"  
MEIGEN, 1803 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)197)**

It should be noted that the application relating to the generic names *Titania* Meigen, 1800, and *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803, submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by Dr. C. W. Sabrosky, was received in November 1945, and was therefore prepared long before the establishment by the International Congress of Zoology either of the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* or of the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*. If the Commission approve the proposals submitted by Dr. Sabrosky, the action which, under the decisions referred to above, it will be necessary to take will be somewhat more extensive than that indicated in the application, for in addition it will be necessary (1) to place the name *Titania* Meigen, 1800 (consequent upon its suppression under the plenary powers) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, and (2) to place the trivial name *pumilionis* Bjerkander, 1778 (as published in the binominal combination *Musca pumilionis*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*. The generic names *Titania* and *Chlorops* are both feminine in gender.

**ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY  
POWERS OF THE NAME "TITANIA" MEIGEN, 1800, IN FAVOUR  
OF THE NAME "CHLOROPS" MEIGEN, 1803 (CLASS INSECTA,  
ORDER DIPTERA)**

By H. OLDROYD

(Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)197)**

(Extract from a letter dated 28th September, 1950)

*Use of the names Chlorops & Titania*

The name *Chlorops* is used in the British Museum collection, and generally. I do not know of any author who uses *Titania*.

I think there is no doubt of the fact that *Chlorops* is *Titania*. The later (German) description is almost an exact translation of the earlier French. Neither can honestly be recognized without reference to later work. In 1830 Meigen himself claims *Chlorops* as an earlier name for *Oscinis* and thereby identifies it retrospectively.

**ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF "TITANIA" MEIGEN,  
1800, AND VALIDATION OF "CHLOROPS" MEIGEN, 1803 (CLASS  
INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA) UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS**

By JOHN SMART, M.A., D.Sc.

(University of Cambridge, Department of Zoology, Cambridge)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)197)**

(Extract from a letter dated 2nd October, 1950)

I am in favour of the suppression of *Titania* Meigen, 1800, and the validation of *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803.

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE THE  
GENERIC NAME "PIPUNCULUS" LATREILLE, [1802-1803] (CLASS  
INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)**

By WILLIAM F. RAPP, Jr.

(Department of Biology, Doane College, Crete, Nebraska, U.S.A.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)221)**

I desire to petition the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use their plenary powers for the purpose of suppressing the generic name *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800 (*Nouv. Class. Mouches* : 31) and validating the generic name *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802-1803] (*Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 463) Class Insecta, Order Diptera, Family PIPUNCULIDAE). As it is a well known fact that the name *Dorilas* Meigen remained lost to zoological science for over one hundred years, I believe that it would avoid confusion if this name were to be suppressed, thus rendering the name *Pipunculus* Latreille available for the genus in question. I consider that the name *Pipunculus* should be allowed to remain in effective usage because of the vast amount of economic and taxonomic literature which has been written about "Pipunculus" and "Pipunculidae." Furthermore, all of our current textbooks of entomology use the name PIPUNCULIDAE. I believe that this matter should be ruled upon as soon as possible, in order to attain a uniformity of usage in this matter, since both the family names PIPUNCULIDAE and DORILIDAE are in current usage. At the present time the great bulk of entomologists are using the term PIPUNCULIDAE, especially those workers who are interested in the economic phases of species of this family, while only a small minority of workers recognize the name DORILIDAE.

I therefore ask the Commission (1) to use their plenary powers to suppress the name *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, and to validate the name *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802-1803], (2) to place the name *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802-1803], so validated and with *Pipunculus campestris* Latreille, [1802-1803] (*Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 463) as type species, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, (3) to place the trivial name *capestrism* Latreille, [1802-1803] (as published in the binominal combination *Pipunculus campestris*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*, and (4) to place the name *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800, suppressed as recommended under (1) above, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. The gender of both the generic names concerned is masculine.

**ON THE PROPOSAL THAT THE NAME "DORILAS" MEIGEN,  
1800, BE SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN  
FAVOUR OF "PIPUNCULUS" LATREILLE, [1802-1803] (CLASS  
INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)**

By H. OLDROYD

*(Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London)*

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)221)**

**(Extract from a letter dated 28th September, 1950)**

The names PIPUNCULIDAE and DORILAIIDAE (or DORYLAIIDAE) have been dealt with by Collin (1945, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **81** : 1-6), and I do not think that I can add any more argument to that. We in the Museum always use PIPUNCULIDAE. Hardy, the chief present-day worker on this family, uses DORILAIIDAE, for the reasons given by Collin.

My own view, as you know, is that the revival of these names is quite without scientific value and that the effect of introducing them is wholly obstructive. I think the greatest contribution to the stabilisation of nomenclature in Diptera would be to annul the lot of them.

**OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSAL THAT THE NAME "DORILAS"  
MEIGEN, 1800, SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED AND "PIPUNCULUS"  
LATREILLE, [1802-1803] (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)  
VALIDATED IN ITS PLACE**

By ALAN STONE

(United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C.)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)221)

(Extract from a letter dated 13th October, 1950)

Thank you for your letter concerning the generic names *Dorilas* and *Pipunculus*. I am pleased to have this opportunity to comment on these names prior to publication of the case.

It should first be pointed out, I think, that the genus *Dorilas* and the entire family to which it belongs, are of little importance to the agriculturist or general biologist, being of minor economic importance as parasites of Homoptera (see Oman, "The Nearctic Leafhoppers," 1949, p. 17) and are not used as experimental animals in laboratories. It is also a relatively small genus and family, Aczél (1948) listing 90 species of *Dorilas* out of 388 DORILAIIDAE for the world. It does serve as the basis for a family name, so comes into somewhat more general use because of this. This raises the question of reducing family name changes by permitting a family name that is established to be retained if the generic name goes into synonymy. We would then keep the family name PIPUNCULIDAE but use the generic name *Dorilas*. I see no serious objection to this except that the family name DORILAIIDAE has come into considerable use in recent years. If a ruling permitting this could be passed before taking up these Meigen 1800 names, it would greatly reduce the need for suspending these names and would be most welcome, on that account, to the supporters of priority.

Before 1908 the name *Dorilas* was used scarcely, if at all. Between 1908 and 1935 it was used occasionally. Kertész, in 1910, used the family name DORYLAIDAE [sic] and catalogued the species of the world, and in 1912 and 1915, he described a number of species in *Dorylas*. Becker treated several species under the same name in 1915. In 1935 Sack, in Lindner, *Die Fliegen der Palaearktischen Region*, used the name DORYLAIDAE and placed 74 species in the genus *Dorylas*. Hendel, 1928, *Die Tierwelt Deutschlands*, and Seguy, 1937, *Faune de France*, used the family name DORILAIIDAE.

The two leading workers in the family at the present time, Martin Aczél and D. Elmo Hardy, use the family name DORILAIIDAE and the generic name *Dorilas*, Hardy having changed from *Pipunculus* to *Dorilas* in 1940. Their works include Aczél's "Grundlagen einer Monographie der Dorilaiden" (163 pp.) 1948, and Hardy's "A Revision of the Nearctic Dorilaidae" (230 pp.) 1943 and "The African Dorilaidae" (80 pp.) 1949, all major contributions on the family. It can be safely stated that the name *Dorilas* is firmly established

in the literature by these works. Determinations in this genus made at the United States National Museum since 1940 and by Aczél and Hardy, the two leading specialists, bear the name *Dorilas*. It might be noted that in the past ten years, since the Division of Insect Identification here adopted the use of the Meigen 1800 names, the dipterists here made 110,341 determinations. It can be expected that a considerable proportion of these determinations, going to all parts of the world, involved Meigen 1800 names.

It does not seem necessary or advisable to suppress *Dorilas* in favour of *Pipunculus* because: (1) In doing so those who felt morally obliged to follow the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, the *Opinions* concerning the Meigen 1800 names, and the principle of priority would be penalized for acting legitimately. (2) The name has been used in standard reference works on the families of Diptera, a catalogue to the world species, major revisions for the Palaearctic, Nearctic, and Ethiopian regions, a key to the species of Formosa, and a basic world revision of the genera. (3) The name is not of enough importance to warrant suspension since it is of very little interest, except to the systematic entomologists who can readily adapt themselves to a name change established as necessary 42 years ago.

This is, I hope, the information that you wish. I have not attempted a statistical, quantitative analysis of the literature, since this would involve much more time than I can afford in view of the inadequacy of present catalogues. I feel that the requirements for application under suspension of rules, as suggested by Sabrosky and Sailer (*Science* **107**: 543-544, 1948) are essential if we are to avoid undue use of the plenary power of the Commission and I do not think that it can possibly be demonstrated that strict application of the rules would result in far-reaching and substantial confusion in the taxonomic use of names and/or in a lamentable change that would greatly confuse the literature of a related field. The name *Dorilas* is legitimate, it has been accepted by the most active workers in the family, and it is not of enough importance outside of taxonomic use to cause more than minor disturbance when replacing *Pipunculus*.

**PROPOSAL THAT THE NAME "DORILAS" MEIGEN, 1800, SHOULD BE RETAINED AND THE NAME "PIPUNCULUS" LATREILLE, [1802-1803] (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA) SHOULD BE TREATED AS A SYNONYM**

By D. ELMO HARDY

(University of Hawaii, Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)221)

(Extract from a letter dated 19th October, 1950)

I was greatly pleased to receive your letter of 1st October, 1950.

I feel that it is most unfortunate that an application has been submitted to the Commission to suppress *Dorilas* in favor of *Pipunculus*. Dr. Aczél and I have been working under the illusion that this matter had definitely been settled and that we had reached stability at least in the use of *Dorilas* over *Pipunculus*. As far as I know Mr. Collin of Newmarket is the only dissenter in regard to this question. I certainly agree with Dr. Alan Stone (letter to you dated 13th October, 1950) that "it does not seem necessary or advisable to suppress *Dorilas* in favor of *Pipunculus*." I know that Dr. Aczél also takes this stand. I heartily recommend that the Commission take the opposite action and place the name *Dorilas* Meigen (based upon *Pipunculus compestris* Latreille) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, suppressing *Pipunculus* Latreille (based upon the same type species) as a synonym of *Dorilas*.

I believe Dr. Stone's letter has adequately covered the main objections to the change back to *Pipunculus*. At this time it certainly would result in much more confusion, since the bulk of the literature pertaining to this group has used the name *Dorilas*. In order to make Dr. Stone's letter more complete, Dr. Aczél's papers which use the family name DORYLAIDAE and the generic name *Dorylas* are as follows (it should be noted that Dr. Aczél has recently dropped the Becker emendation of the generic name, and has corrected it to *Dorilas*). [The titles given by Professor Hardy at this point in his letter are here omitted because later a fuller list was received from Dr. Aczél.]

It should be noted also that Lindner's *Die Fliegen der Palaearktischen Region*, Lief 93(32): 1-57, published in 1935 used the names DORYLAIDAE and *Dorylas*. Kertész also used these names in his "Contribution of the Knowledge of the Dorylaidae," *Ann. Hist. nat. Mus. nat. Hung.*, 13: 386-392, 1915.

My own publications in which I have used the names DORYLAIDAE and *Dorilas* are as follows:—

1940, Dorylaidae. Notes and Descriptions, *J. Kansas ent. Soc.* 13: 101-114.

1943, A Revision of the Nearctic Dorilaidae, *Univ. Kansas sci. Bull.* 29: 1-231.

1946, Nomenclature Notes on the Family Dorilaidae, *J. Kansas ent. Soc.* 19: 135-137

1947, Notes and Descriptions of Dorilaidae, *J. Kansas ent. Soc.* 20: 146-153,

- 1948, Notes and Descriptions of Dorilaidae, Part II, *J. Kansas ent. Soc.* **21** : 89-91.
- 1948, New and Little Known Neotropical Dorilaidae, *J. Kansas ent. Soc.* **21** : 124-133.
- 1949, Neotropical Dorilaidae Studies, Part I, *Psyche* **55** : 1-15.
- 1948, New and Little Known Dipters in the California Academy of Science Collection, *The Wasmann Collector* **7** : 129-137.
- 1949, The African Dorilaidae, *Mém. Inst. Roy. Sci. nat. Belgique* (2nd ser.) **36** : 1-80.
- 1949, New Dorilaidae from the Belgian Congo, *Bull. Inst. Roy. Sci. nat. Belgique* **25** (39) : 1-10.
- 1950, Exploration du Parc Nat. Albert, Miss. G. F. De Witte (1933-1935), Dorilaidae, Dipters, *Inst. Parcs nat. Congo Belge* **62** : 1-53.

The following are in the hands of the printer due for publication in the near future :—

"Neotropical Dorilaidae Studies, Part 2," 20 manuscript pages, for publication in part 3 of the *Revista de Entomologia* for 1950.

"Notes on the Shannon Types of Dorilaidae from Argentina," 8 manuscript pages for publication in *Acta zoologica Lilloana*.

In the past ten years I have used the name *Dorilas* in all my identifications of these flies. In the course of my studies I have examined collections from most of the major museums of the world and the name *Dorilas* is now well established in museums throughout the United States, Europe, the Ethiopian, Oriental and Pacific Regions.

**SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSAL THAT THE NAME "DORILAS" MEIGEN, 1800, SHOULD BE RETAINED AND THAT THE NAME "PIPUNCULUS" LATREILLE, [1802-1803] (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA) SHOULD BE TREATED AS A SYNONYM**

By MARTIN L. ACZÉL

(Institute of Entomology, National University of Tucumán, Tucumán, Argentina)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)221)

(Extract from a letter dated 6th November, 1950)

Thank you for your letter dated 25th October, 1950. I am pleased to have the opportunity to comment on the generic names *Dorilas* and *Pipunculus*, as I feel it most unfortunate that an application has been submitted to the Commission to suppress *Dorilas* in favor of *Pipunculus*, and not to suppress *Pipunculus* in favor of *Dorilas*, which appears to be reasonable.

I know and support the proposals to be submitted by Dr. Stone and Professor Hardy. As Professor Hardy has pointed out, we have been working under the illusion that this matter had been definitely settled and that we can use *Dorilas* over *Pipunculus*, following the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, the *Opinions* concerning the Meigen (1800) names and the principle of priority.

I feel it superfluous to repeat the arguments of Dr. Stone and Professor Hardy with which I wholly agree; I want but to point out that the change back to *Pipunculus* would certainly cause much more confusion than the placing of the name *Dorilas* on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, since in the past ten years the using of this name, in preference of *Pipunculus*, was predominate. During this period among the authors, who were continuing the use of the name *Pipunculus*, only Mr. Collin of Newmarket calls for mention, having been in the years 1929-39 one of the leading workers in the family, with C. H. Curran, Th. Becker and P. Sack. As I know, he has written in the last ten years only some twelve pages on DORYLAIDAE, while during this period Professor Hardy and I have been publishing revisions, catalogues and major contributions on this family. In order to make Professor Hardy's letter more complete, my papers in which I have used the names DORYLAIDAE and *Dorilas* are as follows:—

- 1938, Die Verbreitung der Dorylaiden im hist. Ungarn., *Fragmenta faunistica Hungarica*, Budapest 1 : 35-36.
- 1939, Das System der Familie Dorylaidae, *Zool. Anz.* **125** : 15-23.
- 1939, Die Untergattung Dorylomorpha m. von Tömösvaryella m., *Zool. Anz.* **125** : 49-69
- 1939, Beckerias pannonicus, eine neue Gattung und Art der Dorylaiden, *Zool. Anz.* **126** 191-195.

- 1940. Vorarbeiten zu einer Monographie der Dorylaiden, *Zool. Anz.* **132** : 149-169.
- 1943. Sammelreferat der bionomisch-ökologischen Literatur über Dorylaiden, ferner über die Morphologie der jüngeren Entwicklungsstadien (Ei, Larva, Puparium), *Deutsch. ent. Z.* **1943** : 1-27.
- 1944. Die Gattung Tömösvaryella Acz., *Ann. hist. nat. Mus. nat. Hungar.* (Pars zool.) **37** : 75-130.
- 1948. Grundlagen einer Monographie der Dorylaiden, *Acta zool. Lilloana*, Tucumán, **6** : 5-168.

It should be noted that in 1948 I dropped the Kertész 1910 (nec Becker) emendation of the generic name to *Dorylas*, which I had previously used, following the majority of the Central European dipterists : Becker, Séguy, Sack, Enderlein, etc.

In the past ten years I have used consequently the name *Dorilas* in all my identifications on these flies.

It should be also noted that, in addition to the monographic work of P. Sack (1935), C. Kertész also used these names in the following papers :—

- 1910, *Catalogus Dipterorum*, Budapest **7** : Syrphidae, Dorylaidae, etc.
- 1912. "H. Sauter's Formosa Ausbeute : Dorylaidae," *Ann. Hist. nat. Mus. nat. Hungar.* (Pars zool.) **10** : 285-299 (emendation).
- 1915, "Contributions to the knowledge of the Dorylaidae," *loc. cit.* **13** : 386-392.

Th. Becker in 1915 dropped also *Pipunculus* in favor of *Dorilas*.

In this way the name of *Dorilas* is now well established in the museums and in the literature throughout all the zoo-geographical regions.

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE  
THE NAME "PIPUNCULUS" LATREILLE [1802-1803], AND TO  
SUPPRESS THE NAME "DORILAS" MEIGEN, 1800 (CLASS  
INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)**

By JOHN SMART, M.A., D.Sc.

(University of Cambridge, Department of Zoology, Cambridge)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)221)**

The object of the present application is to seek the use, by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, of its plenary powers for the purpose of validating the name *Pipunculus* Latreille [1802-1803], by suppressing the name *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera).

The following are the relevant particulars relating to the names involved in this case:—

(1) *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800, *Nouv. Class. Mouches*: 31

No named species was cited by Meigen as belonging to this genus. The first author to cite a species by name as belonging to this genus was Coquillett (1910, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **37** (No. 1719): 535), who so cited *Pipunculus campestris* Latreille, [1802-1803] (in Sonnini's Buffon, *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* **3**: 463), which also he designated as the type species of this genus.

(2) *Pipunculus* Latreille [1802-1803], in Sonnini's Buffon, *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* **3**: 463.

Latreille placed in this genus only *Pipunculus campestris* Latreille, [1802-1803], which is therefore the type species by monotypy.

(3) *Microcera* Meigen, 1803, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **2**: 273.

Meigen did not designate a type species but later (1824: 19) he stated that the generic name *Microcera* was a synonym of *Pipunculus*. The first author definitely to select a type species for this genus was Coquillett (1910, *loc. cit.* **37** (No. 1719): 569), who so selected *Pipunculus campestris* Latreille, [1802-1803].

The generic name *Dorilas* was completely ignored by Dipterists until in 1910 Hendel synonymised it with *Microcera* and *Pipunculus*.

*Pipunculus campestris* Latreille, the type species of each of the three foregoing nominal genera, is a well-recognized species.

The genus *Pipunculus* Latreille is the type genus of a very distinctive, but from the economic standpoint unimportant, family of Diptera, the, PIPUNCULIDAE—the Big-Headed Flies. This genus and family are universally known by these names, except by those specialists who, following Coquillett,

have used the generic name *Dorilas* (or its emended form *Dorylas*) and the family name DORILAIIDAE (or DORYLAIIDAE).

It is clearly very desirable that an end should be put as soon as possible to the present divergence of practice in this matter by an authoritative ruling as to which of these names should be used. Having regard to the preponderant use in literature of the name *Pipunculus* during the last century and a half, I am of the opinion that the best course would be to establish that name in preference to the name *Dorilas*. I accordingly suggest that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

- (1) use its plenary powers (a) to suppress the name *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, and (b) to validate the name *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802–1803];
- (2) place the generic name *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802–1803] (type species, by monotypy: *Pipunculus campestris* Latreille, [1802–1803]) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*;
- (3) place the undermentioned generic names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* :—
  - (a) *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800 (as proposed, under (1) (a) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers);
  - (b) *Microcera* Meigen, 1803 (an objective synonym of *Dorilas* Meigen, 1800, and *Pipunculus* Latreille, [1802–1803]);
- (4) place the trivial name *campestris* Latreille, [1802–1803] (as published in the binominal combination *Pipunculus campestris*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE  
THE GENERIC NAME "CHIRONOMUS" MEIGEN, 1803 (CLASS  
INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)**

By JOHN SMART, M.A., D.Sc.

(University of Cambridge, Department of Zoology, Cambridge)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)469)**

The object of the present application is to secure the use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers for the purpose of providing a valid foundation for the use of the generic name *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera), a name of exceptional importance in view of its deeply entrenched use in medical and other literature.

The following are the relevant particulars relating to the names involved in this case :—

(1) *Tendipes* Meigen, 1800, *Nouv. Class. Mouches* : 17

No named species was cited by Meigen as belonging to this genus.

The first author to cite named species as belonging to this genus was Hendel in 1908 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **58** : 49). One of the three species so cited was *Tipula plumosa* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 587). Two years later this species was selected as the type species by Coquillett (1910, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **37** (No. 1719) : 612).

(2) *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **2** : 260.

Three named species were included by Meigen in this genus. The first of these species, *Tipula plumosa* Linnaeus, was selected as the type species by Latreille in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 442).

Latreille ([1802–1803], in Sonnini's Buffon, *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 425) mentioned the name *Tendipes* in discussing the subdivision of the genus *Tipula* Linnaeus, 1758, thus : "Exemples. *Tipula plumosa*, Lin.—*Tipula culiciformis* De Geer.—Les genres *helea*, *tendipes* de Meigen." Apart from this one reference by Latreille, the generic name *Tendipes* was completely ignored by Dipterists, until in 1908 Hendel synonymised it with *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803, mentioning at the same time the names of the three originally included species of the latter genus.

It must be admitted that Hendel was correct in associating *Tendipes* with *Chironomus* and *Helea* with *Ceratopogon* rather than *vice versa*. There is no doubt but that of the two species mentioned, *plumosa* fits better into the diagnosis of *Tendipes* than of *Helea*.

*Tipula plumosa* Linnaeus, the type species of each of the nominal genera in question, is a well-recognized species.

The genus *Chironomus* Meigen is the type genus of the family CHIRONOMIDAE—the non-biting Gnats—in the Diptera. This family is an exceptionally well-known one. The liability of species of this family, both as adults and in their aquatic larval stages, to be captured with, and/or confused with, mosquitoes has led to the generic name *Chironomus* and the family name CHIRONOMIDAE becoming firmly embedded in the literature of medical entomology. *Chironomus* is a type-animal in laboratory teaching, both in entomology and in general zoology. The larvae are moreover an important constituent of fish food and they also play an important role in the fauna of sewage-disposal plants and filter-beds. The names *Chironomus* and CHIRONOMIDAE are thus found in much economic literature.

In the case of an important genus and family such as the present, it is clearly very desirable that an end should be put as soon as possible to the present divergence of practice in this matter by an authoritative ruling as to which of the two names in question should be used for this genus. In view of the preponderant use of the name *Chironomus* in the literature of the last century and a half, and the importance of this name in medical and other fields of applied biology, I am of the opinion that the best course and the one calculated to restore uniformity of nomenclatorial usage with the minimum of inconvenience—for some inconvenience will be inevitable whatever decision is taken—would be to establish the name *Chironomus* in preference to the name *Tendipes*. I accordingly suggest that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

- (1) use its plenary powers (a) to suppress the name *Tendipes* Meigen, 1800, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, and (b) to validate the name *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803 ;
- (2) place the generic name *Chironomus* Meigen, 1803 (type species, by selection by Latreille (1810) : *Tipula plumosa* Linnaeus, 1758) (gender of generic name : masculine) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) place the generic name *Tendipes* Meigen, 1800 (as proposed, under (1) (a) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers) (gender of generic name : masculine) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (4) place the trivial name *plumosa* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Tipula plumosa*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

**OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSAL THAT THE PLENARY POWERS  
SHOULD BE USED TO SUPPRESS THE NAME "TENDIPES"  
MEIGEN, 1800, FOR THE PURPOSE OF VALIDATING THE NAME  
"CHIRONOMUS" MEIGEN, 1803 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER  
DIPTERA)**

By ALAN STONE

(United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and  
Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)469)**

(Letter dated 27th March, 1951)

In response to your letter of 7th March, I am very pleased to have the opportunity to protest the proposed suppression of the generic name *Tendipes* Meigen, 1800 (type species: *Tipula plumosa* Linnaeus). The name *Tendipes* is very firmly established in the literature by the works of Kieffer, 1911-1916, Griepkoven, 1914, Kruseman, 1933, 1939; de Meijere, 1935, 1939, Hennig, 1941, 1950, Beyer, 1941, Soot-Ryen, 1942-1943; Rapp, 1943, Townes, 1944-1945, Wirth, 1946-1950, Procter, Stuardo, Johnson, 1946, Morrissey, 1946, 1950, Hauber, 1946, 1949, Chernovsky, 1948, Marcuzzi, Sonderup, 1949, Goetghebuer (*in* Lindner, 1936-1944). This includes Griepkoven's 100 page work on "Minierende Tendipediden," Goetghebuer's large work on the family in Lindner's "Fliegen der palaearktischen Region," and Townes' revision of the Nearctic species of the Tendipedini. At least 120 species have been originally described in the genus *Tendipes* and probably many more. There is no real confusion involved since the names are equivalent and in order to examine the literature one must know this anyway.

The family is of considerable interest in ecology and wild life management but I personally do not think that this is sufficiently important to warrant suspension of the rules in this case. Here again, a ruling that would permit retention of the family name based on a synonym would obviate most of the difficulty. If the name *Tendipes* had been suppressed in 1913, along with all the other Meigen 1800 names, I would be very pleased. Since this was not done, a considerable literature has been built up on the nomenclatorially valid name, and it seems much too late to invalidate a name that the Commission declared to be valid.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC  
NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" OF THE GENERIC NAME "PHILIA"  
MEIGEN, 1800 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA)

By D. ELMO HARDY

(University of Hawaii, Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu, Territory of  
Hawaii)

(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)498)

This is a simple case of synonymy of a Meigen (1803) generic name with one of his (1800) generic names. *Philia* Meigen, 1800 (*Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à deux Ailes*: 20) is recognizable from the original description and *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803 (*Mag. f. Insektenk.* Illiger) **2**: 264) is quite obviously a synonym. In accordance with *Opinion* 152 as supplemented by the conclusions of the fourteenth meeting of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomen.* **4**: 552-558), application is hereby made for the Commission to place the name *Philia* Meigen, 1800 (type species, by subsequent selection: *Tipula febrilis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1**: 588) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* and that the name *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803 (type species: *Tipula febrilis* Linnaeus, 1758, by selection by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Crust. Arach. Ins.*: 442) be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

The writer has used the name *Philia*, in place of *Dilophus*, in his papers on the BIBIONIDAE since 1937 and that name is very firmly established in the current literature of the BIBIONIDAE of the world. According to the successive volumes of the *Zoological Record*, supplemented by the writer's own records, just a single reference to *Dilophus* has appeared in the literature since 1938. This was a note on the biology of *Dilophus similis* Rondani by C. Bruch (1940, "Observaciones biológicas sobre *Dilophus similis* Rondani," *Notas Mus. La Plata* **5** (Zool.): 307-315). Edwards used *Dilophus* widely previous to 1938, as did Duda, Okada and others, but the name *Philia* has replaced this in the more current literature. To revert back to *Dilophus* would indeed cause much more confusion than uniformity.

The group is of little or no importance from an economic standpoint and the workers in applied entomology would not be affected by the official adoption of the name *Philia*.

The writer has been making routine identifications of the BIBIONIDAE for the past fifteen years and the name *Philia* is now in general use in the major museums and collections of the world. The writer has used this name in the following papers:—

- 1937, "New Bibionidae from Nearctic America," *Proc. Utah Acad. Sci.* **14**: 199-213.
- 1942, "Studies in New World *Philia*," Part I, *J. Kansas ent. Soc.* **15**: 127-134.
- 1945, "Revision of Nearctic Bibionidae including Neotropical *Plecia* and *Penthetria*," *Univ. Kansas sci. Bull.* **30**: 367-547.
- 1948, "Homonymy Notes in the Bibionidae," *J. Kansas ent. Soc.* **21**: 36,

1948, "British Museum-Ruwenzori Expedition, Bibionidae," **1** (6) : 109-127.

1950, "Exploration du Parc National Albert, Mission G. F. de Witte, Bibionidae," *Inst. Parcs nat. Congo Belge* **65** : 1-23.

The following manuscripts are now (19th October, 1950) in the hands of the printer and will be published in the near future :—

"The Bibionidae of Madagascar," Part II, sent to the Institut Scientifique de Madagascar," to be published in the *Memoires of the Institut*.

"The Argentine Bibionidae," being published in *Acta zoologica lilloana*.

"A Monographic Study of the African Bibionidae (Diptera), Part II, Genus *Philia* Meigen," being published in the *Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society*.

The writer also has manuscripts on hand dealing with new species of *Philia* from the Pacific, Oriental and Neotropical Regions.

### Conclusions :

The continued acceptance of *Philia* Meigen, 1800, in preference to *Dilophus* Meigen 1803, should not cause any degree of disturbance and would certainly create more uniformity and stability than confusion. The writer accordingly requests the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place :—

- (1) the generic name *Philia* Meigen, 1800, *Nouv. Class. Mouch* ; 20 (type species by subsequent selection, by Coquillett, 1910 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*, **37** : 488) (gender of generic name : feminine) : *Tipula febrilis* Linnaeus, 1758) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (2) the trivial name *febrilis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed 10) **1** : 588 (as published in the binominal combination *Tipula febrilis*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) the generic name *Dilophus* Meigen, 1803 (an objective junior synonym of *Philia* Meigen, 1800) (gender of generic name : masculine) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.

**PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE NAME "PHILIA" MEIGEN, 1800  
(CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA) TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST  
OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY": SUPPORT FOR APPLICA-  
TION SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR D. ELMO HARDY**

By MARTIN L. ACZÉL

(*Institute of Entomology, National University of Tucumán, Tucumán,  
Argentina*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)498)**

(Extract from a letter dated 6th November, 1950)

Wanting to assist in stabilising the nomenclature of Dipterology, I support the proposals to be submitted by Professor Hardy concerning the Meigen (1800) name *Philia* in the family BIBIONIDAE.

**PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE NAME "PHILIA" MEIGEN: 1800  
(CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA) TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST  
OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY": COMMENT ON THE  
APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR D. ELMO HARDY**

By ALAN STONE

(*United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and  
Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C.*)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)498)**

(Extract from a letter dated 30th January, 1951)

Concerning the name *Philia* (Z.N.(S.)498), this case is so parallel to those of *Dorilas* and *Tylos*, that I see no need to discuss the matter at length.\* It is the nomenclatorially valid name that has been used in extensive publications by Hardy. Meigen's original description of *Philia* very clearly refers to the same genus as did his *Dilophus*. No family name is based on the generic name and the name is used very little in the literature of economic entomology. In most of these Meigen 1800 names there is no real confusion since it is merely a change from one name to another, without any change in the concept of the genus.

\* See pages 142-143, 160

**PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE GENERIC NAME "TYLOS" MEIGEN, 1800 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA) TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY" AND OF "MICROPEZA" MEIGEN, 1803, TO THE "OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED AND INVALID GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY"**

By MARTIN L. ACZÉL

(Institute of Entomology, National University of Tucumán,  
Tucumán, Argentina)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)501)**

(Extract from a letter dated 6th November, 1950, with enclosure)

Wanting to assist in stabilizing the nomenclature of Dipterology, I submit the following request for a Meigen (1800) name in the family TYLIDAE to be placed on the *Official List*.

This is a simple case of synonymy of a Meigen (1800) name with the genus *Tylos* Meigen, 1800 (*Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à deux Ailes* : 31) which is recognizable from the original description and *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803 (Mag. f. Insektenk. (Illiger) **2** : 276) which is quite obviously a synonym. In accordance with the *Opinion* 152 as supplemented by the conclusions of the Fourteenth Meeting of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Paris (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 552-558), application is hereby made for the Commission to place the name *Tylos* Meigen, 1800 (type species by subsequent selection by Coquillett, 1910 (*Proc. U. S. nat. Mus.* **37**(No. 1719) : 618) : *Musca corrigiolata* Linnaeus) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* and that the name *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803 (type species by original designation : *Musca corrigiolata* Linnaeus) be sunk as a synonym of *Tylos*.

Before 1908 the name *Tylos* was used scarcely, if at all. Between 1908 and 1932 it was used occasionally. Hendel treated several species under the names *Tylos*, using the family name TYLIDAE in 1931 (*Bull. Soc. ent. Egypte*, **2** : 61) and in 1932 (*Konowia* **11** : 120-121). In 1930 L. Czerny (in Lindner, *Die Fleigen pal. Region* **42a**. Tylidae), treated this family using the name TYLIDAE and placed ten species in the genus *Tylos*.

The last leading worker on this family, Willi Hennig, in his world revision of TYLIDAE, 1934-1936 (1934 : *Stett. ent. Ztg.* **95** : 65-108, 294-330; 1935, *ibid.* **96** : 27-67; *Konowia* **14** : 68-92, 192-216, 289-310; 1936; *Konowia* **15** : 129-144, 201-239) as well as his other papers published between 1934 and 1941 used the family name TYLIDAE and the generic name *Tylos*, feeling morally obliged to follow the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, the *Opinions* concerning the Meigen 1800 names, and the principle of priority.

It should be noted also that Professor M. James in 1946 ("The dipt. family Tylidae in Colorado," *Ent. News* **57** : 128-131) used also the legitimate names

TYLIDAE and *Tylos*. My own publications in which I have used these names are as follows :

- 1950, "Notes on Tylidae I. The Palaearctical Tylidae of the Hungar. Mus.," *Acta zool. Lilloana* (1949) **8** : 161-196.
- 1950, "Notes on Tylidae II. Argentine species of the subfamily Tylinae in the Ent. Coll. of the Miguel Lillo Foundation," *loc. cit.* **8** : 219-280.
- 1950, Catalogo de la familia de las Tylidae, *loc. cit.* **8** : 309-389.

The following paper is in the hands of the printer due for publication in the near future :

Morfología externa y división sistemática de las Tanypezidiformes, con sinopsis de las especies argentinos de Tylidae y Neriidae. 120 manuscript pages for publication in the next volume of the *Acta zool. Lilloana*.

In the past ten years W. Hennig, Professor James and I, have used the same names on our identifications on these flies, examining collections from the major museums throughout the United States and Europe, from all the zoogeographical regions.

The family and the genus is of no importance from an economic standpoint, having saprophagous larvae, and the workers in applied entomology would not be affected by the official adoption of the name *Tylos* and TYLIDAE.

According to successive volumes of the *Zoological Record*, just a single reference to *Micropeza* and MICROPEZIDAE has appeared in the literature since 1936. This was a short note on British MICROPEZIDAE by Mr. J. E. Collin (1945, *Ent. Rec.* **57** : 115-119).

### Conclusions :

The continued acceptance of the generic name *Tylos* Meigen, 1800, and the family name TYLIDAE, in preference to *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803, and MICROPEZIDAE, should not cause any degree of disturbance and would certainly create more uniformity and stability than confusion. The writer accordingly requests the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place:—

- (1) the generic name *Tylos* Meigen, 1800, *Nouv. Class. Mouches* : 31 (type species by subsequent selection by Coquillett (1910) : *Musca corrigiolata* Linnaeus, 1767) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (2) the generic name *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803 (an objective synonym of *Tylos* Meigen, 1800) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) the trivial name *corrigiolata* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1**(2) : 955 (as published in the binominal combination *Musca corrigiolata*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

**PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VALIDATE  
THE NAME "MICROPEZA" MEIGEN, 1803, AND TO SUPPRESS  
THE NAME "TYLOS" MEIGEN, 1800 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER  
DIPTERA)**

By JOHN SMART, M.A., D.Sc.

(University of Cambridge, Department of Zoology, Cambridge)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)501)**

The object of the present application is to seek the use, by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, of its plenary powers for the purpose of validating the generic name *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803, by suppressing the name *Tylos* Meigen, 1800 (Class Insecta, Order Diptera).

The following are the relevant particulars relating to the foregoing names :—

- (1) *Tylos* Meigen, 1800, *Nouv. Class. Mouches* : 31.

No named species were cited by Meigen as belonging to this genus. Hendel was the first author to cite a species by name as belonging to this genus (Hendel, 1908, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **58** (2/3) : 60). The sole species so cited by Hendel was *Musca corrigiolata* Fabricius, i.e., *Musca corrigiolata* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 995). That species is therefore the type species of *Tylos* Meigen, by monotypy. (The same species was later selected as the type species of this genus by Coquillett (1910) who regarded *Micropeza* as only a change of name.)

- (2) *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **2** : 276.

Meigen cited only *Musca corrigiolata* Linnaeus, 1767, which is therefore the type species by monotypy.

The name *Tylos* was completely ignored by Dipterists until Hendel (1908) suggested that it might be synonymous with *Micropeza*. (He indicated his doubt by inserting a " ? " before *Micropeza*, which was placed in the text in the position of a synonym). Subsequent authors who favoured the use of the Meigen (1800) names accepted the synonymy without question.

That *Musca corrigiolata* Fabricius is the same species as *Musca corrigiolata* Linnaeus is agreed among specialists, and the species concerned is well-recognized.

The genus *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803, is the type genus of a distinctive family of the Order Diptera—the MICROPEZIDAE—the Stilt-Legged Flies. This genus and family have always been known by these names, except by those specialists who, following Hendel, have used the generic name *Tylos* Meigen, 1800, and the family name TYLIDAE.

It is clearly very desirable that an end should be put as soon as possible to the current divergence of practice in this matter by an authoritative ruling as to which of these names should be used. Having regard to the preponderant

use in literature of the name *Micropeza* during the last century and a half, I am of the opinion that the best course would be to establish that name in preference to the name *Tylos*. I accordingly suggest that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :—

- (1) use its plenary powers (a) to suppress the name *Tylos* Meigen, 1800, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, and (b) to validate the name *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803 ;
- (2) place the generic name *Micropeza* Meigen, 1803 (type species by monotypy : *Musca corrigiolata* Linnaeus, 1767) (gender of generic name : feminine) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (3) place the generic name *Tylos* Meigen, 1800 (gender of generic name : masculine) as proposed under (1) (a) above, to be suppressed under the plenary powers, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* ;
- (4) place the trivial name *corrigiolata* Linnaeus, 1767 (as published in the binominal combination *Musca corrigiolata*) on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

**PROPOSED ADDITION OF THE NAME "TYLOS" MEIGEN, 1800  
(CLASS INSECTA, ORDER DIPTERA) TO THE "OFFICIAL LIST  
OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY": COMMENT ON THE  
APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY PROFESSOR MARTIN L. ACZÉL**

By ALAN STONE

(United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and  
Plant Quarantine, Washington, D.C.)

**(Commission's reference Z.N.(S.)501)**

(Extract from a letter dated 30th January, 1951)

The case for *Tylos* versus *Micropeza* is essentially the same as for *Dorilas* versus *Pipunculus*, although the use of *Tylos* has possibly been even more extensive than that of *Dorilas*. Aczél, Hennig, Czerny and Hendel, have all used the generic name *Tylos*, and the family name TYLIDAE in important revisionary works. Cresson is the most important worker in the family who has stuck to *Micropeza* and MICROPEZIDAE. James, Seguy, and de Meijere have also used TYLIDAE, as did Kloet & Hincks in their "Check List of British Insecta." Most of the important papers of the last fifteen years have used the name *Tylos*.

It seems unnecessary to repeat the general arguments that I gave in my letter concerning *Dorilas*\* that are equally applicable here.

\* See pages 142-143

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## INQUIRIES

All inquiries regarding publications should be addressed to the Publications Officer of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, and all inquiries regarding the scientific work of the Commission to the Secretary to the Commission at the following addresses :—

**International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature :** 41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7, England.

**International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :** Secretariat of the Commission, 28, Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England.